NOTE VIII.

FOUR NEW SPECIES OF EXOTIC COLEOPTERA.

DESCRIBED BY

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Lucanidae.

Gnaphaloryx perforatus, n. sp. ♂.

(Plate 3, fig. 1, 1*a* and 1*b*).

Length with mandibles 27,5 mm., that of the left mandible (which is a little longer than the right one) 8 mm. — Ground-color black, covered all over (with the exception however of the tip, the inner margin and the undersurface of the mandibles, the tip of the cephalic horn, and the clypeus) with a delicate brownish grey crust which does not hide the punctuation. The uppersurface of the mandibles, the margins of the thorax and of the elytra, and the scutellum, are densely beset with pale dirty yellow scales; moreover very small scales are present on the whole undersurface, whereas a small number of larger scales are arranged in ten longitudinal rows on the elytra. The tibiae seem to be sharply edged which is caused by rows of densely set erect scales The punctuation of the head is quite similar to that of the thorax; the punctures are round and rather large, very shallow and provided with a point in the centre. The punctures on the elytra are smaller, deeper and more regularly distributed over the surface.

The head is large, larger than the thorax; the sides are nearly straight, subparallel, inconspicuously convergent towards the base; the ocular canthus is narrow, straight on the outside, and entire; the space between the eyes and the produced lateral angles of the thorax is flattened in a perpendicular direction; the front margin of the head is regularly concave, perforated in the middle (above the bidentate clypeus) by a large and deep circular hole, and has the lateral angles rounded; the vertex is provided with an elongate horn which is directed forwards, and slightly curved downwards at the tip. The mandibles are slender, about as long as the head and thorax together, slightly curved, furcate at the tip; the upper tooth of the furcation very blunt and curved, the lower tooth pointed and more developed in the right than in the left mandible; the furcation is preceded in both mandibles (of which the right one is a little shorter than the left one) by two teeth of different size; in the left mandible the distance between these teeth and the furcation is considerably larger than in the right one, and in the latter the median or smaller tooth is only indicated by a small tubercle; on the uppersurface of the apical half of the mandibles a raised smooth line may be observed. — The prothorax anteriorly a little wider than the base of the head, the latter being more or less embayed between the anterior angles which are produced and rounded; the front margin is bisinuate, the basal margin straight with rounded lateral angles; the sides are straight, convergent towards the base. In the hind corners an oblique impression is present; it touches the basal margin and is bounded laterally by two divergent ridges. The middle of the disk is flattish. — The elytra are about as broad as the base of the thorax, and one and a half as long as broad. — The prosternum is longitudinally impressed between the coxae. The rather short anterior tibiae are armed on the outer margin with five teeth (besides the two apical ones) of which the first is very small and the second and fourth smaller than the third and fifth; the four posterior tibiae are armed in the middle on the outside with a spine which is very distinct on the middle legs, but almost not noticeable on the hind pair.

Hab. Sumatra. — A single male specimen, kindly presented in exchange to the Leyden Museum by Mr. J. R. H. Neervoort van de Poll.

This is the third horned species described in the genus *Gnaphaloryx*. The two others are: *miles* v. Voll. from Halmaheira and Gebeh, and *tricuspis* Rits. from Sumatra.

Cetoniidae.

Argyripa subfasciata, n. sp. ♀.

(Plate 3, fig. 2).

Length 25 mm., width of the shoulders of the elytra 12,5 mm. — Above partially covered with a yellow crust, partially velvety. Beneath brilliant metallic green shading into blue, with a golden lustre, the mesosternal appendage, a line along the middle of the mesosternum, a semicircular spot at the middle of the base of the 2nd—5th abdominal segment, and numerous points on the thighs and on the sides of the breast and abdomen black; the tibiae and tarsi are also black.

The clypeus pale golden green with a beautiful metallic hue, the raised margins black; the remaining part of the uppersurface of the head covered with a yellow crust. — The uppersurface of the thorax covered with a similar yellow crust, with the exception of the central region where a large velvety black spot occurs, which has (at least in the single specimen before me) the shape of the head (with exerted antennae) and thorax of a large clavicorn beetle, viz. a Necrophorus [1]). Moreover a few black points are present on the anterior half near to the lateral margins. —

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[1]) Perhaps the shape of this spot will prove to be variable, as the presumed antennae are formed by a conglomeration of black points.

The elytra velvety, dark purple inclining to black, provided with three curved, more or less interrupted transverse bands and two apical spots of a yellow crust. The first of these bands, situated just behind the shoulders, is widely interrupted in the middle, and joins the base of the elytra along the lateral margins; the second band, just before the middle, is only interrupted by the raised sutural margins; the third band, at about three fourth of the length of the elytra, is divided in four spots of nearly equal size; the two apical spots are convergent towards the suture by which they are separated and leave the sutural angles free. — The pygidium is dull black, rugose, and bears erect black hairs.

The head is broadly impressed along the middle, finely punctate, the punctures become however larger and deeper towards the margins, the margins themselves upturned and rugose; the middle of the clypeus slightly raised, the frontmargin faintly emarginate at the top, the lateral angles rounded. — The frontmargin of the thorax angularly produced in the middle, the produced portion densely pubescent beneath. The sculpture of the thorax and elytra is hidden by the yellow crust and velvety substance, but faint traces of longitudinal costae may be observed on the latter; the sutural margins are rather strongly raised, and neither spined nor rounded at the apex. — The anterior tibiae unarmed, densely scratched in a longitudinal direction; the intermediate and posterior tibiae faintly notched at the middle on the outside, covered with large punctures, and fringed inside with long black hairs. The mesosternal appendage porrect, semicircular. The anterior femora densely, the intermediate and posterior femora as well as the sides of the breast and abdomen remotely punctured.

A single female example, probably from New Grenada.

The species here described is the third pertaining to Thomson's genus *Argyripa* [1]. The *type* of the genus is

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[1] J. Thomson, Typi Cetonidarum, etc. p. 11 (1878).

Allorhina Lansbergei Sallé ¹) from Santa-Fé de Bogotà, incorrectly placed by Messrs. Gemminger and von Harold in the genus *Blaesia* Burm., and to which, according to Mr. O. E. Janson ²), *Allorhina hypoglauca* Westw. ³) from Nicaragua and Bogotà, ought to be referred as a synonym. The remaining *Argyripa*-species is *Allorrhina anomala* Bates ⁴) from Chontales (Nicaragua), for, although Mr. Chevrolat says in the description of *Allorrhina Hueti* Chevrl. ⁵) from Guatemala: »Elle a de grands rapports avec l'*Allorrhina anomala* Bates", I believe these affinities to be more apparent than real: the anterior tibiae being tridentate (unarmed in *Argyripa*), and the frontmargin of the thorax (judging from the figure) straight, not produced in the middle as is the case in *Argyripa*.

Lamiidae.

Pelargoderus semitigrinus, n. sp. ♀.

(Plate 3, fig. 3).

Strongly resembling *P. bipunctatus* Dalm. but easily recognizable by the pubescence of the head, scape of antennae, legs and undersurface of the body, which is densely variegated or marbled with glossy black.

Length 26—28,5 mm. — Black, the elytra with a faint bronzy green tinge; covered with a short yellowish brown pubescence which is paler on the second and following joints of the antennae (where moreover the pubescence is very dense), and more reddish on the head, thorax and elytra. On the latter, which have each a small round bare spot at the middle, it is sparingly speckled with greyish; on the head, scape of antennae, legs and undersurface of the

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1) Ann. Soc. Ent. de France. 1857. p. 617; pl. 13, n°. III. ♂.
2) Cistula Entomologica. Vol. II. p. 146. (May 1877).
3) Trans. Ent. Soc. of London. 1874. p. 475; pl. 7, fig. 6. ♀.
4) Trans. Ent. Soc. of London. 1869. p. 388.
5) Ann. Soc. Ent. de Belgique. Vol. XIV. (1870—71). p. 6; pl. 1, fig. 1.

body it is densely variegated or marbled with small, irregular, bare spots.

Head and scape of antennae faintly rugose by a strong and rather confluent punctuation. Thorax faintly rugose, a little narrower and longer than in the allied species, the sides nearly straight and parallel, with scarcely any trace of lateral spine. The scutellum broadly truncated at the apex, the angles rounded; the sides nearly parallel; a triangular smooth space on the middle along two-thirds of its length. The elytra rather strongly punctured, with glossy granules at the base; the apices obliquely truncate, the sutural angle rounded, the outer one pointed and slightly produced. Body beneath and legs finely and distantly punctured; on the sides of the metasternum some faint transverse wrinkles may be observed.

Two female specimens from Sumatra (Müller and Schagen van Leeuwen). — The one sent over by Mr. Schagen van Leeuwen has been captured at Kotta Zuydewijn near Solok, and shows on the outside of the bare elytral spot a similar but smaller one.

Obs. Since the publication (1873) of the 10th volume of the »Catalogus Coleopterorum", two other species of this genus have been described, viz.:

P. vitticollis Thoms., Ann. Soc. Ent. France. 1878. Bull. p. XVIII. *(Rhamses)* . . Borneo.

P. rugosus C. O. Waterh., Proc. Zool. Soc. London. 1884. p. 218. . . . . . . Timor-Laut Islands.

Tetraglenes diuroides, n. sp.

(Plate 3, fig. 4).

Length 16 mm., that of the antennae 17 mm.; width of the shoulders of the elytra 2,5 mm. — Black; parts of the mouth and legs pitchy brown; subshining, covered with a strong punctuation which is more or less reticulate on the elytra, sparingly provided with short decumbent bristles; moreover several of the punctures on the sides, and on the apical portion of the elytra are filled up by a very short and dense whitish pubescence. — The head is covered with deep punctures which however are not so large and not so densely set as on the thorax and elytra; the face is sparsely beset with greyish hairs, and the sides, behind the antennary tubers, are speckled with small dots of a short and dense whitish pubescence. The scape of the antennae is slightly curved outwards and shows deep punctures which are placed rather wide apart; it bears short decumbent bristles, is speckled laterally with a whitish pubescence, and densely fringed beneath with rather short black hairs which disappear however towards the apex. The following joints of the antennae are very finely and densely sculptured in a longitudinal direction and fringed with long black hairs.

The thorax is faintly contracted before and behind the middle, the front margin is straight, the basal one bisinuate; it is densely covered with large and deep punctures and speckled laterally with small dots of a short and dense whitish pubescence; traces of a similar pubescence may be observed along the middle of the back. The scutellum is rounded, slightly transverse, impunctate, and vaguely impressed in the middle.

The elytra are somewhat broader than the base of the thorax; the shoulders are rounded, the sides nearly parallel as far as a little before the apex where they narrow rather suddenly; the apices themselves are prolonged, sharply pointed at the end and divergent, leaving between their inner margins an equilateral triangle. The punctures or pits are still larger than those of the prothorax and more or less reticulate; several of the pits on the sides and on the apical portion (and also a few ones along the suture) are filled up by a short and dense dirty white pubescence; a somewhat impressed longitudinal streak, common to both elytra, is present on the middle of the basal portion.

Body beneath not very densely covered with deep punctures; the legs covered with an ash-colored pile, variegated with bare stripes and spots.

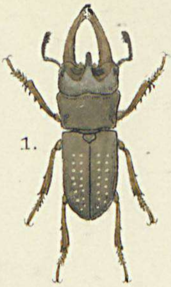
Hab. Deli: East Sumatra (Schagen van Leeuwen). — A single specimen.

This is the fourth species described in the genus *Tetraglenes* Newman. The other three species are: *insignis* Newman, from Manilla (*type* of the genus), *fusiformis* Pascoe, from Borneo, and *phantoma* Gerstäcker, from the Island of Zanzibar.

Leyden Museum, November 1884.

N.L.M. 1885 Plate 3.

1.



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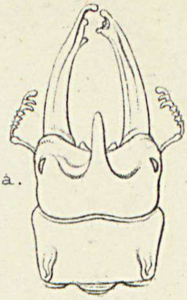

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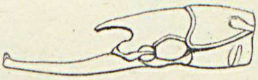

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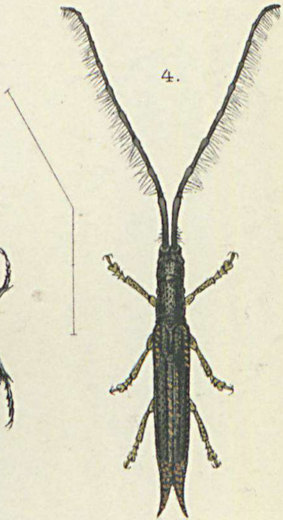

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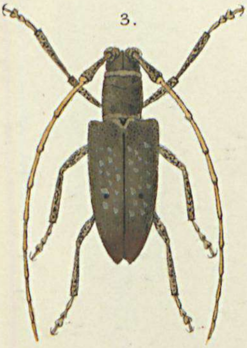

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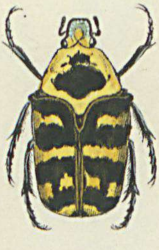

H.Verlint ad.nat.del.et lith. P.W.M.Trap impr.

1,1a,1b GNAPHALORYX PERFORATUS *Rits.* 2.ARGYRIPA SUBFASCIATA *Rits.*
3.PELARGODERUS SEMITIGRINUS *Rits.* 4.TETRAGLENES DIUROÏDES *Rits.*